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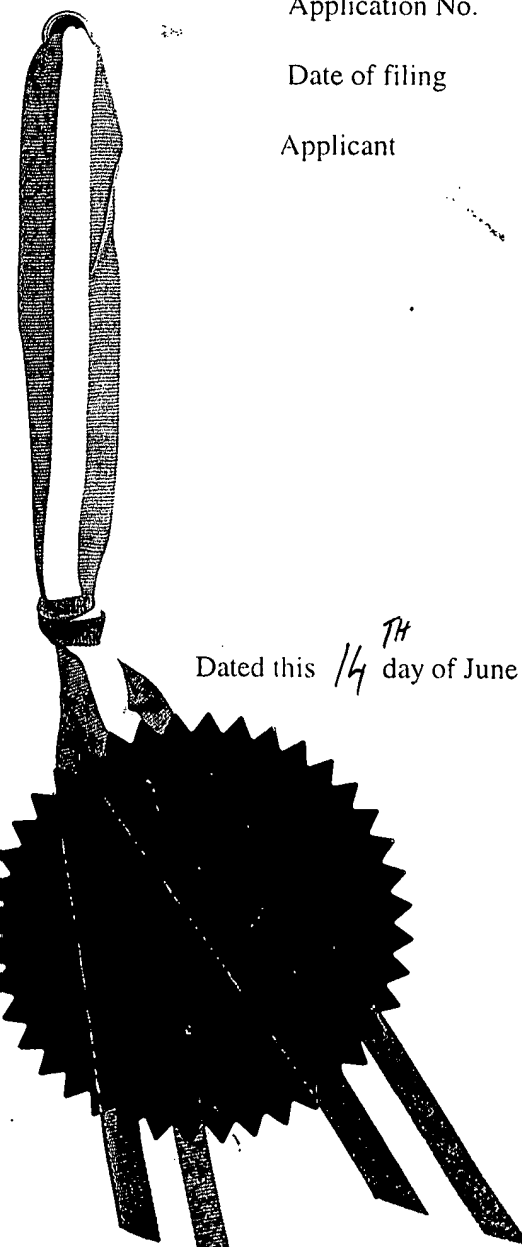
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I HEREBY CERTIFY that annexed hereto is a true copy of documents filed in connection with the following patent application:

Application No. S980709  
Date of filing 31 August 1998  
Applicant TELLABS RESEARCH LIMITED, An  
Irish Company of Shannon Industrial  
Estate, Shannon, County Clare, Ireland.

CERTIFIED COPY OF  
PRIORITY DOCUMENT

Dated this 14<sup>TH</sup> day of June 2000.



*Gerard Barnett*

An officer authorised by the  
Controller of Patents, Designs and Trademarks.

## REQUEST FOR THE GRANT OF A PATENT

PATENTS ACT, 1992

The Applicant(s) named herein hereby request(s)  
\_\_\_\_\_ the grant of a patent under Part II of the Act

X the grant of a short-term patent under Part III of the Act  
on the basis of the information furnished hereunder.

1. Applicant(s)Name

TELLABS RESEARCH LIMITED

Address

Shannon Industrial Estate  
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Description/Nationality

An Irish Company

2. Title of Invention

"Telecommunication Systems"

3. Declaration of Priority on basis of previously filed application(s) for same invention (Sections 25 & 26)Previous filing date

December 15, 1997

Country in or for  
which filed

Ireland

Filing No.

970885

4. Identification of Inventor(s)

Name(s) of person(s) believed  
by Applicants(s) to be the inventor(s)

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5. Statement of right to be granted a patent (Section 17(2) (b))

By virtue of an Assignment dated December 3, 1997

6. Items accompanying this Request – tick as appropriate

- (i)   X   prescribed filing fee (£50.00)
- (ii)   X   specification containing a description and claims  
       specification containing a description only  
  X   Drawings referred to in description or claims
- (iii)   X   An abstract
- (iv)        Copy of previous application (s) whose priority is claimed
- (v)        Translation of previous application whose priority is claimed
- (vi)   X   Authorisation of Agent (this may be given at 8 below if this  
Request is signed by the Applicant (s))

7. Divisional Application (s)

The following information is applicable to the present application which is made under Section 24 –

Earlier Application No: .....

Filing Date: .....

8. Agent

The following is authorised to act as agent in all proceedings connected with the obtaining of a patent to which this request relates and in relation to any patent granted -

Name

Address

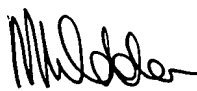
John A. O'Brien & Associates

The address recorded for the time being in the Register of Patent Agents, and currently Third Floor, Duncairn House, 14 Carysfort Avenue, Blackrock, Co. Dublin, Ireland.

9. Address for Service (if different from that at 8)

As above

Signed



John A. O'Brien & Associates

Date

August 31, 1998

"Telecommunication Systems"

The invention relates generally to telecommunication systems and more particularly to development of such systems to allow use of different communication formats.

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The most common communication format for telecommunication systems is time division multiplexing (TDM) which is a continuous bit rate service concatenated as multiples of 64 kb/s channels. While this format is sometimes very efficient, it does lack flexibility, particularly for data signals. It was for this reason that packet switching was introduced. Packet switching takes into account the "bursty" nature of data and therefore allows more efficient use of the available bandwidth. However, the wide variance of data packet sizes and delays caused by the operating characteristics of a packet network impose limitations for voice signals.

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More recently, there has been increased use of a broadband communications format referred to as asynchronous transfer mode (ATM). In the ATM standard, data is transmitted in fixed-length cells which are typically 53 Bytes in length, having a 48 Byte payload and a 5 Byte header. The header comprises a virtual path identifier (VPI) and a virtual channel identifier (VCI). According to the ATM standard, the cell transfer technique is common to all services and therefore a single ATM stream of cells can include a wide range of different services.

20

25

The ATM technique is radically different from the TDM technique and therefore it is not practical for a telecommunications operator to change over in a short period of time. In order to gradually introduce the ATM technique, adaptation processes have been developed which are service-specific as different reconstruction techniques are involved. This has led to a large degree of complexity and expense.

30

It is also known to provide a hybrid system in which TDM and ATM signals are combined in a frame for communication over a link. Such an arrangement is described in PCT Patent Specification No. WO 97/18649 (DSC Communications Corp.). While this

arrangement is suitable for specific application areas such as provision of services to a home, it is not efficient enough for telecommunication networks. This is particularly the case if a number of different services are involved.

- 5 European Patent Specification No. EP614324 (Nippon) describes a system for TDM/ATM and ATM/TDM conversion. However, this system appears to be quite complex and to be difficult to scale up for increased transaction volume capacity.

The invention is therefore directed towards providing a telecommunication system to  
10 allow simpler growth in ATM facilities in a telecommunication network.

According to the invention, there is provided a telecommunication system comprising:-

15 a system TDM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting TDM data streams;

a system ATM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting ATM data streams; and

20 a format converter comprising means for performing bi-directional conversion between the interfaces.

By providing bi-directional TDM/ATM conversion, the invention allows gradual conversion of telecommunication systems to ATM communication in a gradual manner.

25 Of course, it also allows interfacing of full-ATM systems with TDM systems.

In one embodiment, the format converter comprises a TDM bus connected to the TDM interface and an ATM bus connected to the ATM interface, and a conversion means connected between the two buses. Use of buses in this manner allows a great deal of  
30 flexibility in configuration of the conversion means, both in relation to services and hardware/software functionality.

Preferably, the conversion means comprises at least one service-specific adaptation module. Such modules operate efficiently for their particular service, and this arrangement also allows modularity on a service basis.

5

In one embodiment, the system further comprises a system controller comprising means for controlling operation of circuits in the system. This allows centralised general control. Preferably, the system controller is connected to the ATM bus. This allows utilisation of the ATM bus for control signals, thus allowing very effective distribution of control signals in a simple manner.

10

In one embodiment, the system controller comprises means for transmitting and receiving system control signals via the ATM bus to the ATM interface and the format converter, and means for transmitting and receiving system control signals to the TDM interface via a separate TDM control signal link. Thus, conventional-format control signals are used for the TDM circuits.

15

Preferably, the system ATM interface and the format converter comprise means for adding an additional header to each cell to direct routing of the cells within the system. This is a simple and effective way of efficiently distributing cells within the system. For example, the additional header may correlate a virtual circuit with an adaptation module.

20

In one embodiment, each adaptation module comprises a cell processor connected to an adaptation circuit. By using a cell processor, there is flexibility in the range of cell-processing operations which may be performed.

25

In another embodiment, each adaptation module further comprises a control processor, and the cell processor comprises means for routing control signal ATM cells to the control processor. By separating control and cell processing, the configuration is simple and easily controlled. The cell processor routing means may comprise a segmentation and reassembly interface connected to a separate segmentation and reassembly circuit,

30

which is in turn connected to the control processor. Ideally, the cell processor comprises means for stripping additional headers from cells as they are routed to the segmentation and reassembly circuit.

- 5 In one embodiment, the cell processor comprises means for maintaining a plurality of output queues for routing of cells to the TDM bus, the queues being maintained on a priority scheme according to VPI/VCI headers. This allows excellent flexibility in traffic management.
- 10 Preferably, each cell processor comprises a mapping function for addition of the additional headers.

- Ideally, the cell processor comprises a dedicated ASIC. This allows very efficient cell processing, and also modular construction of the system at a lower level than the system
- 15 interface and adaptation functions. For example, the system ATM interface may comprise a cell processor and an ATM bus interface, and the cell processor of the system ATM interface may comprise similar configuration to the cell processor of each adaptation module. In one embodiment, the system ATM interface further comprises a control processor, and the cell processor comprises means for routing control signal ATM
- 20 cells to the control processor.

According to another aspect, the invention provides a telecommunication system comprising:-

- 25 a TDM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting TDM data streams;

an ATM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting ATM data streams;

a format converter comprising a TDM bus connected to the TDM interface, an ATM bus connected to the ATM interface, and at least one service-specific adaptation module connected between the buses; and

5 a system controller connected to the ATM bus and comprising means for communicating with the ATM interface and each adaptation module using ATM cells.

In one embodiment, each adaptation module and the ATM interface comprise means for  
10 routing control signal ATM cells with additional headers for internal routing.

The invention will be more clearly understood from the following description of some embodiments thereof, given by way of example only with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

15 Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) are overview schematic representations of a telecommunications system of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a diagram illustrating construction of an adaptation module of the  
20 system;

Fig. 3 is a diagram illustrating a system ATM interface of the system; and

Fig. 4 is a diagram illustrating an ASIC of the system.  
25

Referring to the drawings, there is illustrated a telecommunications system 1. The purpose of the system 1 is to provide bi-directional conversion between TDM signals on one side and ATM signals on the other. This conversion is provided in a comprehensive manner whereby a wide variety of different services may be incorporated in the incoming  
30 ATM or TDM signals.



Figs. 1(a) and 1(b) show overviews of the system 1. Referring initially to Fig. 1(a), the system 1 is shown at a high level. A bi-directional TDM interface interfaces with external systems in the TDM network and a bi-directional ATM interface interfaces with external systems in the ATM network. Within the system 1, TDM signals are delivered onto, and retrieved from, a TDM bus 4 and ATM signals are delivered onto and retrieved from an ATM bus 9. The buses are part of a format converter which also comprises multiple format conversion units connected between them.

Fig. 1(a) illustrates an important aspect of the invention which is the fact that the TDM and ATM interfaces each communicate their relevant signals within the system via a bus. This allows flexibility in configuration of the format converter as any desired number and type of format conversion units may be connected between the TDM and ATM buses. These units may be service-specific. Therefore an important aspect of the invention is that the format conversion flexibility applies to allocation of services and also to allocation of circuits within the system for service and hardware utilisation flexibility.

In more detail, and referring to Fig. 1(b), the system 1 comprises in this embodiment three TDM interface units 2 operating at 45 Mb/s. Only two are illustrated, for clarity. The interface units 2 are programmed to demultiplex received TDM signals and to multiplex outgoing TDM signals. Differentiation of services in the signals is achieved by recognition of framing patterns.

The format converter is indicated by the numeral 3 and comprises a TDM bus 4, adaptation modules 5 to 8, and an ATM bus 9. Thus the format conversion units are service-specific adaptation modules, namely voice 5, frame relay 6, circuit emulation 7, and native ATM 8 adaptation modules. Each adaptation module is programmed to extract the relevant incoming TDM or ATM signal for its service, to convert the signal, and to route the converted signal onto the opposite bus for output at the relevant interface. In this embodiment, one module per service is used, however, the flexibility allowed by the architecture allows multiple modules per service

The ATM interface comprises an ATM aggregate 10 operating at 155 Mb/s.

The manner in which the adaptation modules extract the relevant signals is according to control signals from a system controller 11. The controller 11 directs control signals via the ATM bus 9 for the ATM aggregate 10 and for the adaptation modules. The communication protocol is ATM, with specific internal headers. This has been found to be a particularly convenient form of communication. The controller 11 communicates with the TDM interfaces via a separate dedicated link 12 because the latter does not have access to ATM signals.

10

Referring now to Fig. 2, construction of an individual adaptation module is illustrated. In this case the voice adaptation module 5. The module 5 comprises an ASIC cell processor 20 having inter alia a routing function 21 and a mapping function 22. There is an ATM bus interface 25 connecting it to the ATM bus 9. On the other side, the module 5 is connected via a TDM/ATM adaptation device 26 and a TDM bus interface 27 to the TDM bus 4. For internal control, the module 5 comprises a Segmentation and Reassembly device (SAR) 28 connected to the cell processor 20 and on the other side to a control processor 29. The control processor 29 is connected by a control bus 30 to the SAR 28, the cell processor 20, the adaptation circuit 26, and to the TDM bus interface 27.

20

As illustrated in Fig. 3 the ATM aggregate 10 has the configuration of an ATM bus interface 40 (connected to the ATM bus 9), a cell processor 41, a SAR 42, and a control processor 43. This configuration may be regarded as a general modular circuit for the system as it forms part of each of the modules 5 to 8. Within the cell processor 41, there is a mapping function 44 and a routing function 45. The latter maintains control signal queues CSQ and traffic queues TQ.

25

In operation, when a cell is received at the ATM aggregate 10, the VPI/VCI is used by the mapping function 44 in the cell processor 41 to determine the relevant circuit. The mapping function 44 adds an additional 4 Byte header accordingly. This header allows the relevant adaptation module ATM bus interface 25 to extract the cell and pass it to the

30

routing function 21 of the associated cell processor 20. Where there are a number of adaptation modules for each service the additional header specifies the particular ATM bus interface 25 by correlation of the virtual circuit with a physical circuit. This is important for internal traffic management.

5

The system controller 11 also transmits cells, namely control signal cells to the ATM bus 9. Again, an additional header is used for routing. The routing function reads the additional header 21 to determine whether each cell is part of a control signal or is a traffic cell. If part of a control signal, it strips off the additional header and writes the remainder (in conventional 53 Byte format) to an output control signal queue (CSQ). Thus, the SAR 28 only handles conventional-format cells, which it converts to messages recognised by the control processor 29. The control processor 29 acts upon these signals to transmit bus control signals to the various parts of the adaptation module. For example, it may set the manner in which the TDM bus interface 27 extracts TDM signals from the TDM bus 4. The control processor 29 transmits responses such as set-up verification signals, failure condition information etc. to the ATM aggregate 10 via the SAR 28 and the mapping function 22. This allows the system controller to monitor status of the system 1.

20 If a received cell is part of the system traffic, the additional 4-Byte header is again stripped off, but the remaining cell is placed in a relevant traffic queue (TQ). The particular queue is chosen according to the VPI/VCI and the additional header to take account of criteria such as service priority. The cells are converted by the adaptation circuit 26, which is pre-configured for and specific to the particular service. The TDM bus interface 4 in turn places the TDM signals on the TDM bus 4.

In the other direction, the manner in which TDM signals are extracted is controlled by the control processor 29 according to control signals from the system controller 11. Examples of extraction conditions are timeslots to be extracted or whether echo cancellation is required.

30

These signals are converted by the adaptation circuit 26, which outputs ATM cells to the mapping function 22. This function has a look-up table which inserts the additional header for system use. They may specify, for example, a particular ATM aggregate 10 if there are several of them.

5

The output cell is then directed to the ATM bus interface 25 and then onto the ATM bus 9. It will be noted that the incoming cells from the TDM side do not include control signal cells – all being traffic cells. The cells are retrieved by the ATM bus interface 40 of the ATM aggregate 10, which in turn directs them to the routing function 45. As  
10 control signal cells are also received in this manner, the routing function 45 maintains both traffic queues TQ and control signal queues CSQ.

The cell processors 20 and 41 each comprise an ASIC 50, illustrated in Fig. 4. Cell rates of up to 373 K cells per second are handled. Cells from the line (controlled rate flow) are  
15 received by a UTOPIA line interface 51, which passes them to a mapping circuit 52 which performs the VPI/VCI mapping. A policing circuit 53 performs usage parameter control (UPC) by which cells are admitted based on programmed rate control limits. Statistics are kept on the number of cells admitted, number of bad cells, number of policed cells, and the number of disabled cells. The cells are then passed to a backplane  
20 interface 54 for transfer on, for example to the ATM bus interface 25.

In the other direction, cells are received by the backplane interface 54 and passed for queue control to a queueing circuit 55. This uses a cell RAM controller 56 to store queued cells externally, and an SRAM controller 57 to store queue configuration data.  
25 The queues are maintained for the line interface 51, and for a SAR interface 58. Thus, the queueing circuit 55 together with the cell RAM controller 56 and the SRAM controller implement the routing function. As will be appreciated from Figs. 2 to 4, the queueing is primarily uni-directional. In the case of the adaptation modules, the cells from the TDM/ATM adaptation circuit 26 arrive at a controlled rate and queueing is not necessary.  
30 However, in the opposite direction, there is less control over the rate of the incoming traffic cells, and control signal cells are also included. In the case of the ATM aggregate

10, there is synchronisation with the ATM line interface 46 and queueing is not necessary. However, in the opposite direction there is less control as varying numbers of adaptation modules operate at full capacity, and of course control signal cells are also included.

5

A processor interface 59 with a configuration and status circuit 60 allow processor access to, for example, configure the SRAM initially for such things as queue control. However, most on-going control is performed using ATM cells via the SAR interface 58.

- 10 The processor interface 59 may also receive and transmit cells to/from any of the local or remote cell interfaces in the system, and has the additional ability to insert a CRC-10 check sum on cells it transmits and to verify a CRC-10 check sum on cells it receives. This is useful for generating OAM cells and for verifying the validity of OAM cells. The processor interface 59 is also used for gathering statistical information on the number of
- 15 ATM cells in the system.

It will be appreciated that the invention provides for relatively simple migration of telecommunication networks to ATM transmission. The system has a large degree of flexibility provided by the array of different adaptation modules. This allows multiple

20 services to interwork over high speed transmission paths between two network types by converting each service in an appropriate adaptation function.

The invention is not limited to the embodiments hereinbefore described, but may be varied in construction and detail within the scope of the claims

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Claims

1. A telecommunications system comprising:-

5 a TDM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting TDM data streams;

an ATM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting ATM data streams; and

10

a format converter comprising means for performing bi-directional conversion between the interfaces.

2. A system as claimed in claim 1, wherein the format converter comprises a TDM  
15 bus connected to the TDM interface and an ATM bus connected to the ATM interface, and a conversion means connected between the two buses, and wherein the conversion means comprises at least one service-specific adaptation module, and wherein the system further comprises a system controller comprising means for controlling operation of circuits in the system, and wherein the system  
20 controller is connected to the ATM bus, and wherein the system controller comprises means for transmitting and receiving system control signals via the ATM bus to the ATM interface and the format converter and means for transmitting and receiving system control signals to the TDM interface via a separate TDM control signal link.

25

3. A system as claimed in claims 1 or 2, wherein the system ATM interface and the format converter comprise means for adding an additional header to each cell to direct routing of the cells within the system, and, wherein the additional header correlates a virtual circuit with an adaptation module, and wherein each  
30 adaptation module comprises a cell processor connected to an adaptation circuit, and wherein each adaptation module further comprises a control processor, and

the cell processor comprises means for routing control signal ATM cells to the control processor, and wherein the cell processor routing means comprises a segmentation and reassembly interface connected to a separate segmentation and reassembly circuit, which is in turn connected to the control processor, and  
5 wherein the cell processor comprises means for stripping additional headers from cells as they are routed to the segmentation and reassembly circuit, and wherein the cell processor comprises means for maintaining a plurality of output queues for routing of cells to the TDM bus, the queues being maintained on a priority scheme according to VPI/VCI headers, and wherein each cell processor comprises  
10 a mapping function for addition of the additional headers, and wherein the cell processor comprises a dedicated ASIC.

4. A telecommunications system comprising:-

15 a TDM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting TDM data streams;

an ATM interface comprising means for receiving and transmitting ATM data streams;

20 a format converter comprising a TDM bus connected to the TDM interface, an ATM bus connected to the ATM interface, and at least one service-specific adaptation module connected between the buses; and

25 a system controller connected to the ATM bus and comprising means for communicating with the ATM interface and each adaptation module using ATM cells.

5. A telecommunications system substantially as described with reference to the  
30 drawings

~~13~~~~ABSTRACT~~~~"Telecommunications System"~~

8' (Fig. 1(b))

A telecommunications system (1) provides bi-directional communication between TDM signals on one side and ATM signals on the other. An ATM aggregate (10) receives and transmits ATM signals, and a TDM interface (2) receives and transmits TDM signals. A format converter has an ATM bus (9) and a TDM bus (4) connected to their respective  
10 interfaces. Service-specific adapters (5 - 8) are connected between the buses.

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Fig 1 (b)

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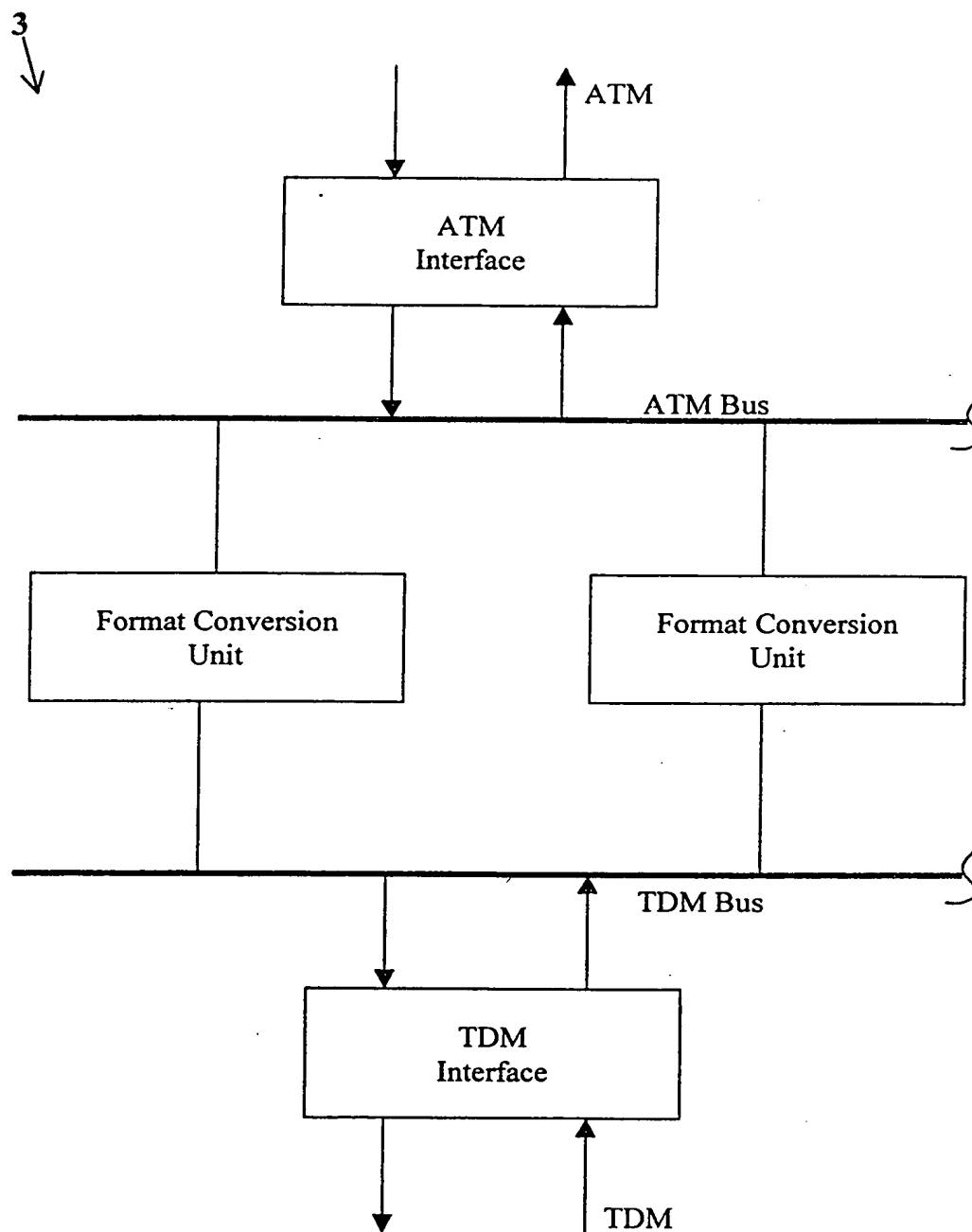


Fig. 1(a)

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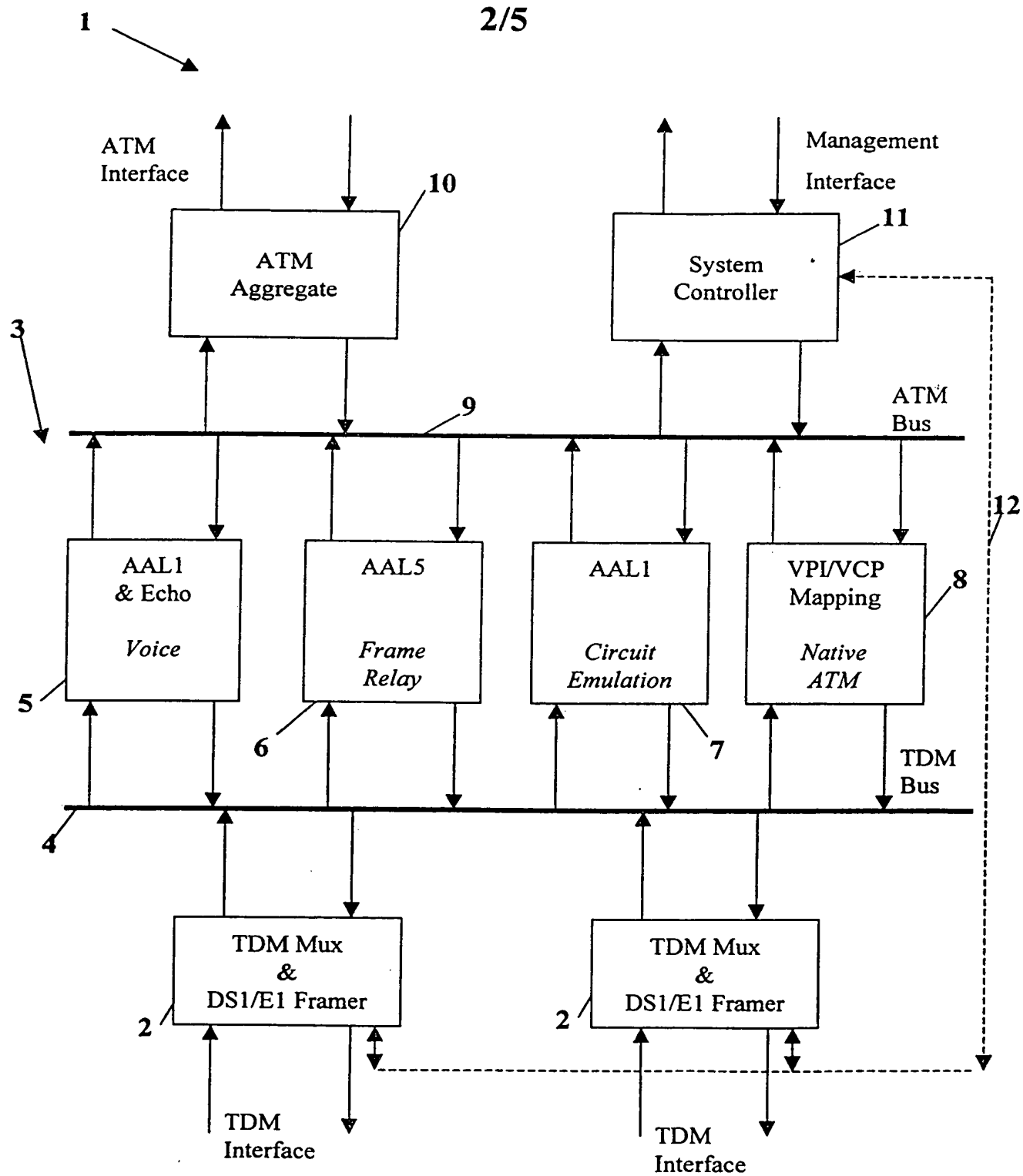


Fig. 1(b)

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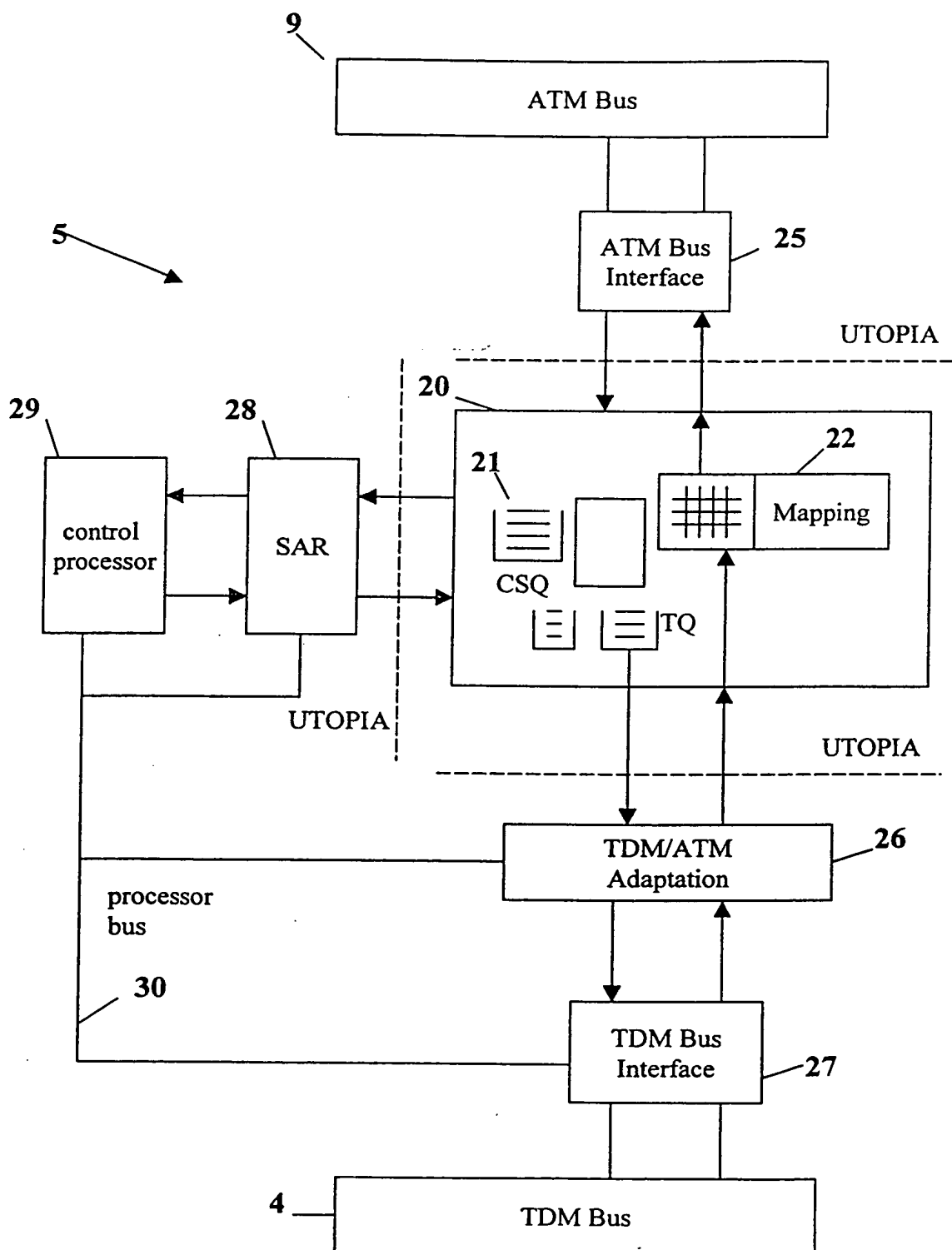


Fig. 2

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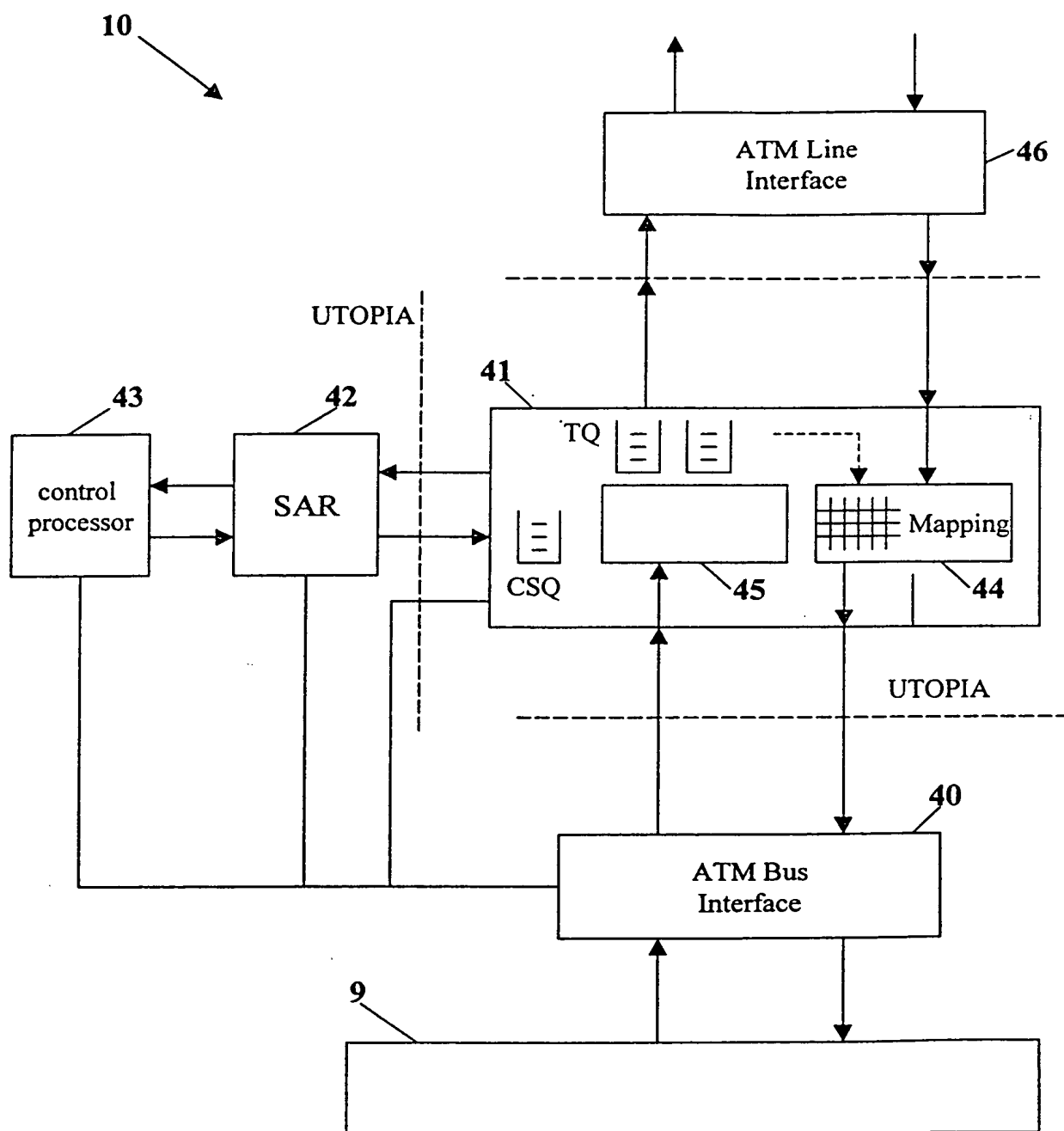


Fig. 3

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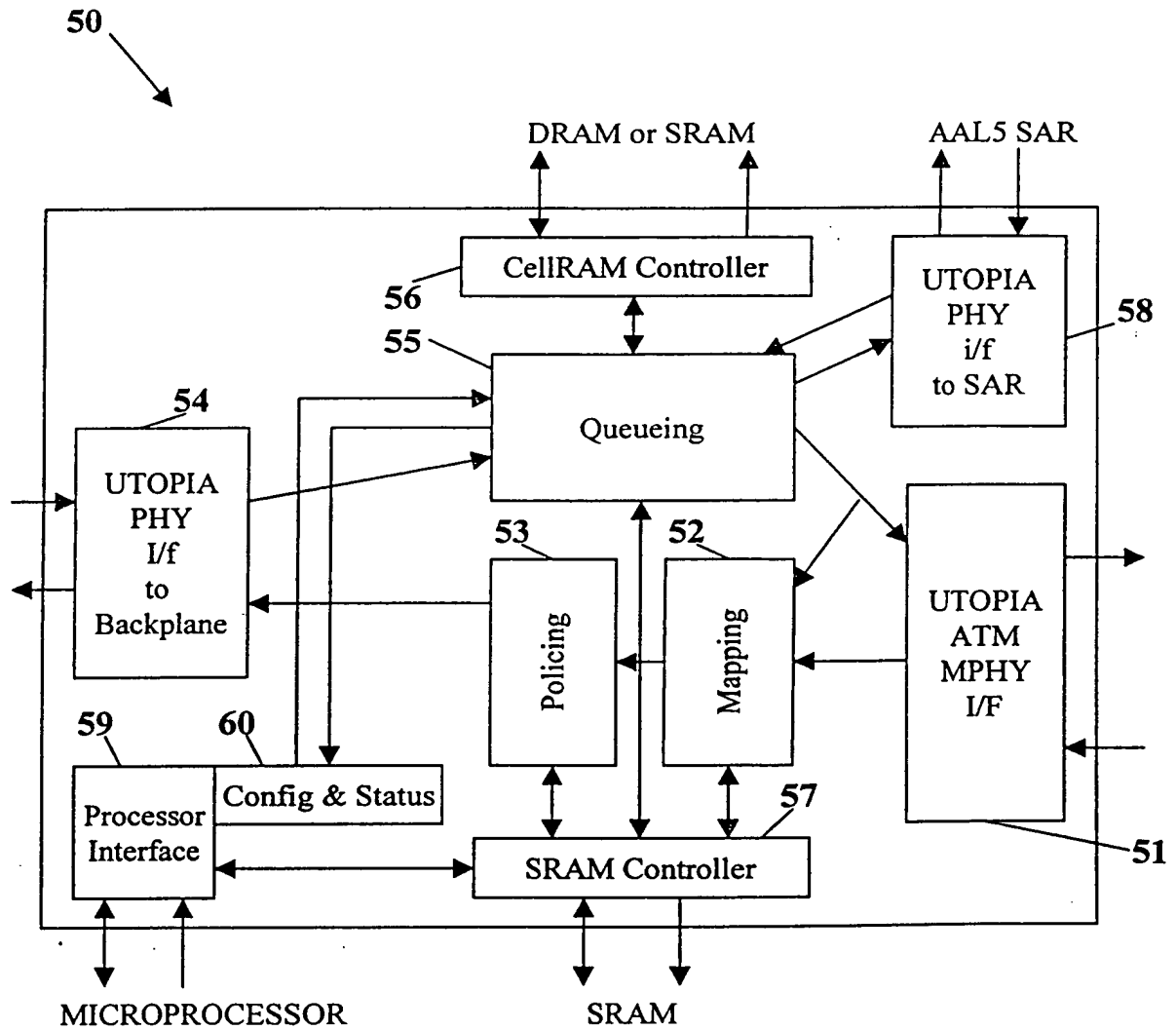


Fig. 4